The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945, after the Second World War, by 51 countries including Turkey, to achieve a great vision for humanity: maintaining international peace and security, promoting sustainable development, and securing human rights. Its membership has now reached 192 countries, with its work touching the lives of people in every corner of the globe.

Over the years, the Organization has been endeavoring to emancipate humanity from the scourges of poverty, hunger, ignorance, disease, deprivation, disasters and the deleterious impact of environmental degradation. Special focus on poor, marginalized and alienated segments of society, including internally displaced persons and refugees, gender equality and empowerment of women, good governance, rights-based approaches and pursuit of sustainable development are quintessential to the UN’s work. Adoption of both the eight Millennium Development Goals in 2000 and the Outcome Document, “Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals,” in September 2010, are eloquent testimony of the UN efforts towards this end and expression of its resolve to work together at all levels - from the individual to the globe, to secure a better world for the present and posterity.

As a founding member of the United Nations, Turkey has actively and significantly contributed to facilitating effective implementation of the UN mandate, ranging from peacekeeping and peace building to improving the lives and livelihoods of the poor world-wide. The Organization has been working for more than 50 years in Turkey, as a partner with the government, private sector, media, women’s groups, NGOs, academia and other representatives of civil society to support implementation of national vision and implement national programmes and priorities. These initiatives place special emphasis on building capacity, assisting in the design and formulation of national policies, strategies and action plans, sharing information, knowledge and experience and bringing best practices from around the globe to enrich the national development process.

Turkey has made huge development gains particularly in the recent years and is one of the key emerging economies in the world. In view of these achievements, the UN System has decided to embark on a pioneer initiative to reposition itself and develop a new model of cooperation and partnership with Turkey, for possible replication elsewhere in the Middle Income Countries. The Development Cooperation Strategy for the programming cycle 2011-2015 aims at both assisting the country in addressing some of the major development challenges, notably poverty, gender and regional disparity reduction, social inclusion, employment and democratic and environmental governance, and on the other hand, to help other developing countries in the region and beyond benefit from Turkey’s experience in achieving the millennium development goals.


Our collective effort is to bring the best of UN assistance to Turkey in its national development efforts and to involve people from all segments of society in our work. This information kit is a modest attempt to inform our friends and partners about the areas that we engage in Turkey.

We eagerly look forward to your continuous support in achieving our common ideals: peace, development and human rights; and a better world for all: for the present and posterity.

UN System in Turkey
ABOUT FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. It helps developing countries and countries in transition to modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since its founding in 1945, FAO continues to focus attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world’s poor and hungry people. FAO has 191 member nations, one associate member and one member organization, the European Union.

FAO’S MANDATE

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO’s efforts - to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

FAO’s mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.

FAO IN TURKEY

Turkey has been a member of FAO since 1948. FAO Representation in Ankara, Turkey was established in 1982. Since then FAO has an important role in agriculture and rural development for advocacy, investment support and technical assistance in Turkey.

FAO’s assistance to Turkey consists of:

• Technical assistance through Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP Projects) and bi/multilateral donors assistance through FAO implemented projects;
• Support to raise nutritional standards/food security levels of poor farmers;
• Advice on formulation of national policies and strategies;
• Dissemination of FAO policies;
• Ad-hoc advisory services via FAO technical staff;
• Provision of information and statistics through FAO publications and data-basis; exchange of information;
• Capacity building through FAO training workshops and meetings;
• Promotion of and support to inter-country collaborative activities and networking.

In the last few years FAO assistance to Turkey has been mainly in the fields of Nutrition, Food Quality and Safety, Food Security, Organic Agriculture, Plant Production and Protection, Fisheries, Forestry and Animal Health.

The Sub-regional Office for Central Asia (SEC) was launched in 2007 in Ankara upon the signature of the Host Country Agreement (HCA) between FAO and the Government of Turkey to cover Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The Office has been established to improve delivery of FAO’s expertise and services at country and sub-regional level with the aim of assisting member countries to attain their food security objectives and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Office’s technical capacity enhanced through a multidisciplinary team of technical officers with expertise in: Animal Production & Health; Crop Production & Protection; Fisheries; Forestry; Investment in Agriculture and Rural Development, Land and Water.

Through its team, FAO-SEC office can better respond to the priority needs of countries in the sub-region, contribute more to the work of UN Country Teams, and support sub-regional collaboration to address common food security, agriculture and rural development issues.

FAO-TURKEY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (FTPP)

In mid-2006, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and FAO concluded an Agreement setting up an FAO-Turkey Partnership Programme (FTPP) with an annual trust fund contribution by the Government of Turkey of USD 2 million over an initial period of five years (2007 – 2011) at the benefit of the countries assisted by the FAO Sub-regional Office for Central Asia.

The primary objective of the FTPP is to provide a substantive, financial and operational framework for active cooperation in the areas of food security and rural poverty reduction in the beneficiary countries.

The six broad areas set forth are: Food Security; Agricultural and Rural Development; Natural Resources Management, including Forestry and Fisheries; Agricultural Policies; Food Safety; Animal and Plant Genetic Resources.

There are 17 ongoing projects (i.e. regional, multicountry, national) with a total amount of USD 6.5 million at the moment.

Contact information Sub-regional Office for Central Asia
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For a world without hunger
WHO WE ARE

The International Labour Organization is a UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. The ILO formulates international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum standards of basic labour rights: freedom of association, the right to organize, collective bargaining, abolition of forced labour, equality of opportunity and treatment, and other standards regulating conditions across the entire spectrum of work related issues. The ILO promotes the development of independent employers’ and workers’ organizations and provides training and advisory services to those organizations. Within the UN system, the ILO has a unique tripartite structure with workers and employers participating as equal partners with governments in the work of its governing organs.

ILO is engaged in the promotion of decent work through its four principal strategic objectives, namely promoting and realizing standards and fundamental principles and rights at work, creating greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment, enhancing the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all and strengthening tripartism and social dialogue.

WHAT WE DO

In February of 2009 a Memorandum of Understanding on the Decent Work Country Priorities was signed by the Turkish Ministry of Labour and Social Security and ILO which reaffirmed the following country priorities agreed upon by all the social partners: child labour, youth employment, women’s employment and gender equality and finally, social dialogue.

Gender equality is at the heart of ILO’s “Decent Work for All Men and Women” agenda. The ILO and its constituents around the world pursue a wide range of activities that use gender mainstreaming as a strategy to achieve gender equality. In line with its priority areas, a project on active labour market policies for advancing gender equality through decent employment was implemented to contribute to promoting women’s employment in the provinces of Ankara, Gaziantep and Konya. The capacity of Turkish Employment Organization, İŞKUR on active labour market policies was strengthened and awareness of unemployed women on gender equality and women’s human rights was raised.

With the aim of enhancing international competitiveness of SMEs and promoting decent work in textile and clothing sector of Turkey, ILO, UNDP and UNIDO, in cooperation with Istanbul Textile and Apparel Exporters Association are implementing a Joint Programme on “Harnessing Sustainable Linkages for the SMEs in Turkey’s Textile Sector”. ILO will carry out sector assessments and sector specific awareness raising activities to promote application of principles of corporate social responsibility and ILO’s international labour standards.

To help reduce youth unemployment in Turkey and increase the participation of young women in the labour force, ILO, along with FAO, IOM and UNDP is implementing a Joint Programme “Growth with Decent Work for All: A National Youth Employment Programme and Pilot Implementation in Antalya.” Major ILO activities at national and local level include coordinating the drafting of the National Youth Employment Action Plan, developing an Occupational Outlook model for Turkey and in cooperation with İŞKUR, delivering vocational education and training for young people in Antalya.

The office conducts research not only in its priority areas but also in other world of work topics such as the recent “Impact analysis of the crisis response and lessons learned for the way forward” project implemented as part of ILO’s Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference.
"In a world in which more people are on the move than at any other time in recorded history, the International Organization for Migration continues — after more than 60 years — to assist migrants and help build dialogue among nations to ensure orderly and humane responses to the challenges and opportunities presented by human mobility in the 21st Century.”

William Lacy Swing
IOM Director General

IOM IN BRIEF
Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental partners to promote humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all.

Entering its 60th year, IOM has evolved into a truly universal migration agency with 132 Member States; presence in more than 450 locations around the globe; with 2000 active projects; nearly 8,000 staff; and an annual budget of US$ 1 billion.

The IOM Constitution gives explicit recognition to the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement of persons.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, and addressing forced migration. Cross-cutting activities include promoting international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants’ rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

IOM IN TURKEY
In Turkey, IOM established itself in 1991 in the aftermath of the first Gulf War and currently has two offices. The main office is in Ankara and a subsidiary office was established in Istanbul and began operations in 1994.

Accordingly, the Government of Turkey and IOM signed a bilateral Agreement regarding the legal status, privileges and immunities of IOM and its offices in Turkey which was later ratified by the Parliament on 16 October 2003 and endorsed by the Council of Ministers on 8 January 2004. Government of Turkey became a member of IOM in November 2004.

IOM Turkey’s primary objective is to support the Turkish Government’s efforts to establish an effective, comprehensive, human rights based approach to address Turkey’s migration challenges at the national and regional level.

To pursue and accomplish its objectives, IOM Turkey in support of the Turkish Government operates in areas of emergency refugee assistance, assisted voluntary return and in almost every major aspect of migration management, including but not limited to promoting legal migration and migrant health.

IOM’s first programme, Resettlement of Refugees to Resettle in Third Countries was initiated in Turkey in 1991. Twenty years later the programme is still ongoing and to date, IOM has resettled over 80,000 refugees mainly from Iraq and Iran to USA, Canada, Australia and to several other European countries.

Following the adoption of the National Action Plan on trafficking in human beings of Turkey; since 2005 IOM Turkey has been engaged in implementing 15 projects in the areas of prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership. As a key partner in the national referral mechanism, IOM has assisted safe and voluntary return of 770 trafficked persons, mainly from Ukraine, Moldova and Central Asia to their home countries. To further support Turkish government’s efforts, 157 helpline for victims of trafficking was established and 165 trafficked persons have been rescued through this helpline. IOM has also provided more than 50 capacity building training including developing of training curricula and materials for law enforcement agencies, judiciary, NGOs, Bar Associations and NATO. IOM has also been carrying out national and multi-country public awareness raising campaigns.

Technical support has also been provided to the Ministry of Interior on drafting the new legislation on “Law on Foreigners and International Protection”, which has contributed to the unification of the three draft laws, namely the “Draft Law on Foreigners”, on Asylum” and on the Institutional Structure of the General Directorate for Migration” into one single Law.

Under the Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programme, IOM has assisted 750 cases to return to their countries of origin primarily to Turkmenistan, Mongolia, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

In 2011, in coordination with the national stakeholders, IOM Turkey will work towards developing strategies on “Migration and Health” as well as “Migration, Environment and Climate Change.”
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Turkey

WHO WE ARE

UNDP Turkey aims to find practical solutions to Turkey’s development challenges together with the Turkish government and other partners. The agency supports Turkey’s national development priorities, social and economic reforms, and efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs. The head office of the agency in Turkey is in Ankara and it has project offices in different provinces.

WHAT WE DO

UNDP supports the implementation of Turkey’s development agenda through policy advice, project implementation, advocacy and knowledge management in three core areas:

• Democratic Governance Programme

With the EU accession process of Turkey, the momentum of administrative, judicial and institutional reforms has increased. Turkish government declared its commitment to the reform process of the country that aims democratization, strengthening of rule of law, more transparent and accountable public system and fostering human rights in the country. In conformity with its National Plan for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA), Turkey has committed itself to legal and institutional changes that will contribute to its adjustment to the EU. Important steps have taken in the form of legislative amendments, yet implementation and required restructuring of many of the institutions remain a challenge for the country.

In its intervention responses to the evolving needs of the country in the field of democratic governance, UNDP Turkey has achieved a strategic positioning in some areas including the security sector governance, judicial reform and access to justice, community participation and empowerment of the disadvantaged groups, promotion of human rights in the country and prevention of corruption. In all these, human rights based approach with its emphasize on accessibility, transparency, accountability and representativeness for all is sought.

• Poverty Reduction and Regional / Rural Development Programme

Turkey is a middle income country and it does not have significant poverty related challenges particularly on food poverty and reducing non-food poverty. However, the existing regional, gender and other disparities show that there is still some room for development work, towards a more equitable income distribution, social inclusion and policy implementation. Local economic development, through increased competitive strength is a priority of the government agenda.

Contributions of UNDP Turkey on this area is geographically dispersed across the country and include partnerships with various institutions such as the Southeast Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration (GAP RDA), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Industry and Trade and Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency, TİKA. UNDP Turkey provides support on policy development and implementation on income generation and employment for all, based on the experience on competitiveness and local economic development.

• Environment and Sustainable Development Programme

Turkey’s vulnerable ecosystem has been placed under increasing stress by high population growth, rising income level and energy consumption. In Turkey, as elsewhere in the world, environmental problems such as water shortages, land degradation, lack of clean and affordable energy resources severely hinder efforts to achieve sustainable development. In addition to these problems climate change poses a threat to the achievement of the MDGs and related poverty eradication and sustainable development objectives. To help Turkey find solutions, UNDP works closely with a number of government agencies, municipalities, private sector partners and NGOs, to integrate environmental and sustainable development principles into national and regional development policies and plans.

UNDP helps to combat environmental degradation by promoting projects that address climate change adaptation and mitigation, renewable energy, energy efficiency, land degradation, water management, sustainable development, biodiversity and protected areas and chemicals. UNDP also facilitates market transformation through clean technologies and creation of green jobs, strengthening economic competitiveness with a territorial approach and improving capacities for disaster preparedness and early warning.

UNDP: The United Nations’ global development network
UNFPA WORLDWIDE

UNFPA is the world’s largest internationally-financed resource for aid on population issues. It carries out activities designed to promote population policies and strategies supporting sustainable development.

In addition, UNFPA promotes the rights of every woman, man, and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries by promoting the use of population based data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS and that every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

UNFPA IN TURKEY

UNFPA began working with the Government of Turkey in 1971. UNFPA activities were initially carried out on a project-by-project basis. The first multi-year Country Programme ran from 1988 to 1992. The Fifth Country Programme (2011 to 2015) is currently underway.

For more than thirty years, UNFPA in Turkey has support to:
- Improve reproductive health, particularly by supporting efforts to meet the needs of young people;
- Promote gender equality;
- Enhance collection, use, and dissemination of development data.

Since 2003, UNFPA Turkey has been acting as a regional office coordinating country-based and regional programmes in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia, as well as in Turkey.

UNFPA’S FIFTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME IN TURKEY

UNFPA within its Fifth Country Programme framework aims to:
- eliminate reproductive health disparities between regions;
- improve maternal health;
- combat Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS;
- empower women;
- promote gender equality and equal opportunities for women;
- through providing technical assistance to the Turkish Government and civil society organizations in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and ICPD Program of Action.

The Turkish Government has been part of the UNFPA programme development process, which has included identifying the reasons for major development problems, such as violence against women and regional disparities in reproductive health and designing strategies to solve them.

GENDER EQUALITY

Improving policies and action plans for women at all levels;
Increasing awareness of policy and decision makers and media on combating violence against women;
Improving reporting, complaint and enforcement systems for women’s rights.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Increasing access to good quality, reproductive health services for both men and women to improve the practice of reproductive health rights;
Increasing access of youth to information on sexual and reproductive health and youth-friendly services;
Decreasing maternal and child mortality by providing antenatal, natal, and postnatal care;
Preventing Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS by increasing access to reproductive health information and services.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Collecting statistical and disaggregated demographic data and information;
Using this data and information in the development and implementation of social and economic policies.

Promoting population policies for sustainable development
WHO WE ARE

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and to seek solutions for the problem of refugees worldwide. UNHCR was created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1950 and began to work in 1951, initially aiding more than one million European refugees in the aftermath of the Second World War. Thus, in December 2003, the UN General Assembly decided to remove the time limitation on UNHCR’s mandate. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees seeks in cooperation with governments one of three durable solutions for refugees; voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement.

UNHCR can best provide effective legal protection if a person’s basic needs - shelter, food, water, sanitation and medical care - are also met. UNHCR therefore coordinates the provision and delivery of such items, manages individual camps and has designed specific projects for vulnerable women, children and the elderly who comprise 80% of a ‘normal’ refugee population.

WHAT WE DO IN TURKEY

In Turkey, the vast majority of asylum seekers originate from non-European states. Turkey has thus created a system for granting them ‘temporary asylum’ which runs in parallel with UNHCR procedures. In the context of current EU accession negotiations, Turkey has made a commitment to bring its asylum law gradually in line with EU standards.

Within its budgetary limitations, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees makes efforts to contribute toward the most urgent basic humanitarian needs of 17,271 non-European persons of concern in Turkey for the most vulnerable cases. Through Implementing Partner Agreements with the Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM-SGDD) and Human Resources Development Foundation (HRDF-IKGV), UNHCR also tries to establish a presence in satellite cities to facilitate access of asylum-seekers and refugees to services and to reinforce reception conditions.

In 2009 and throughout 2010, UNHCR continued closely cooperating with the Ministry of Interior, Asylum and Migration Bureau in the fields of legislative drafting and institution building. The agency also has intensive cooperation with other stakeholders in the asylum system, such as the Social Services and Child Protection Agency (SHÇEK), the Social Solidarity and Assistance Foundation, relevant ministries and public entities, and civil society. NGOs and academia are included in the networking in the area of legal and social advocacy and lobbying.

UNHCR seeks to facilitate enhanced awareness of asylum issues, refugee flows, and humanitarian concerns. This can help generate greater understanding of the global challenges which are facing the international community for the foreseeable future. Given UNHCR’s mandate as a humanitarian organisation, through public information, public awareness and media relations activities, priority is given to promoting values of tolerance and respect for the basic human rights of asylum-seekers, refugees, and other persons of concern to UNHCR in all of its public awareness activities.
United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)

WHO WE ARE

The network of 63 United Nations Information Centres (UNICs) are key to the Organization's ability to reach the peoples of the world and to share the United Nations story with them. These centres, working in coordination with the UN system, reach out to the media and educational institutions, engage in partnerships with governments, local civil society organizations and the private sector, and maintain libraries and electronic information resources.

United Nations Information Centres are the principal sources of information about the United Nations system in the countries where they are located. UNICs are responsible for promoting greater public understanding of and support for the aims and activities of the United Nations by disseminating information on the work of the Organization to people everywhere, especially in developing countries.

The network of UNICs is one of the main vehicles through which the United Nations tells its story to the world. They give global messages a local accent and help bring the UN closer to the people it serves.

Information Centres are part of the Department of Public Information (DPI). The first two UNICs were established in 1946. At present, there are 63 Information Centres, Services (UNIS) and Offices (UNOs) worldwide.

WHAT WE DO

The United Nations Information Centres (UNICs), Services and Offices, located in 63 countries worldwide, link the United Nations with people around the world disseminating global UN messages to local audiences.

Media outreach

UNICs maintain contacts with national and regional media in the country/countries where they operate, disseminate background information and press materials to the media, place op-eds and feature articles, arrange interviews and organize press conferences and briefings.

Information Products

UNICs offer products and services such as newsletters, libraries, videos, web sites and internet facilities. The centres often work with civil society in promoting a variety of issues through seminars, exhibits and other activities.

Observances and Anniversaries

UNICs also participate in observances of international days, years and decades. Commissions take many forms and may include presentations involving national or local dignitaries, workshops, seminars, educational programmes, sporting events, and musical performances.

UNIC Ankara

The UNIC Ankara Office, working with the UN Communications Group in Turkey, promotes awareness of the UN’s priority issues through media events, interviews, press conferences, and feature articles. Additionally, UNIC Ankara carries out information management duties on enquiries about the UN System.

UNIC Library as a Valuable Resource

The UNIC Library in Ankara offers valuable resource material to researchers, students, and the general public on a wide range of subjects including statistics, international conventions, human rights, trade and environment. The Library provides both printed and multimedia reference material to local libraries. The UNIC Ankara library also has an online searchable database available at http://www.un.org.tr/library.
I. Disparity Reduction, Social Inclusion and Protection

Child poverty and social inclusion: UNICEF and the government will work towards the implementation of national policies and strategies to combat child poverty and the creation of increased fiscal space for children and families. National and local authorities will make use of the results of research into child poverty, the existing social protection system and budget allocation and expenditure for children in order to plan, budget and monitor the effectiveness of resource allocations targeting child poverty and social inclusion.

Quality Primary education: Turkey has made great progress in enrolment and gender parity in primary education, but non-attendance is still a problem, especially among girls. Ensuring the completion of quality primary education and transition to secondary education is critical.

Strengthening Pre-School Education: UNICEF will support behaviour and system change — including the provision of diversified and quality day care and preschool education services and programmes — needed to increase the numbers of girls and boys participating in quality preschool education. With the support of EU funds and under the cooperation of MoNE, the project aims to contribute to improve the enrolment and attendance of disadvantaged children and their families to child day-care and pre-school education.

Child Protection: UNICEF will continue to support the government (a) to develop a model to consolidate and integrate services, and (b) to strengthen child care services for children living away from their parents, including the development and monitoring of child care standards. The goal is to move towards a functioning preventive and protection system for children at risk of all kinds of discrimination, violence, abuse and exploitation.

Early Childhood Development and Care (ECCD): In view of the importance of ECCD for improving the prospects of children born into disadvantaged communities and families, UNICEF will support the integration of ECCD — including the early identification of development difficulties and disability — into the health care system, so that all children are protected from all of the risk factors associated with early child development.

Child rights monitoring: Child rights monitoring systems will be strengthened, including the child rights monitoring committee of the parliament and the possible establishment of a children’s ombudsperson.

II. Youth Empowerment and Protection

Protection/Justice for children: UNICEF and the government will continue to cooperate on juvenile justice reform, to bring justice for children, fully in line with international standards and the Child Protection Law. Currently, children often spend long periods in detention pending trial. It is important to ensure that all children who go on trial are tried in child courts, and that child courts make use of alternative measures and only use imprisonment as a last resort. An individualised rehabilitation system will be put in place for children kept in custody.

Strategies: In countries like Turkey, which has a large economy and strong institutions, UNICEF does not provide services to children and adolescents directly but concentrates instead on contributing to the formulation of child-related policies and the design and implementation of mechanisms for putting these policies into practice. To this end, UNICEF shares its international experience, advocates for legislative and systems change, facilitates coordination and cooperation, and offers technical assistance to its partners in developing replicable child-friendly models to deliver services to children and in monitoring progress.

The generation and dissemination of knowledge, raising public awareness, promotion of policy debate and mobilisation of resources for the realization of children’s and women’s rights and youth are integral parts of the Country Programme. UNICEF and its partners aim to stimulate support, encourage complementary efforts and enhance the abilities of duty-bearers and rights-holders to claim and realize children’s rights. The Country Programme is conducted with a view to ensuring social inclusion, respect for human rights, gender equality, awareness of climate change, emergency preparedness and the active involvement of children and young people. The experience gained is documented and shared with other countries.

Partners: UNICEF’s main partner in Turkey is the Government of Turkey, including a large number of government ministries and agencies such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Justice, the State Planning Organisation and the General Directorate for Social Services and the Child Protection Agency. UNICEF also partners with the Parliament, local government, universities and research institutions, civil society and other international organizations including the European Union and the Worldbank, media and with children and adolescents themselves. In addition to a Country Office, which deals with programme operations, there is also a National Committee for UNICEF in Turkey which concentrates on fundraising. Among the 191 countries in which UNICEF operates, Turkey is the only country that has both a national committee and a country office.
The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

INTRODUCING UNIDO

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985. UNIDO's mandate is to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries and economies in transition, and work towards improving living conditions in the world's poorest countries by drawing on its combined global resources and expertise.

In recent years, UNIDO has assumed an enhanced role in the global development agenda by focusing its activities on poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. Our services are based on two core functions: as a global forum, we generate and disseminate industry-related knowledge; as a technical cooperation agency, we provide technical support and implement projects.

Today, the Organization is recognized as a highly relevant, specialized and efficient provider of key services in support of the interlinked challenges of reducing poverty through productive activities, promoting the integration of developing countries in global trade through trade capacity building, fostering environmental sustainability in industry, and improving access to energy.

Our long-term vision is to aspire to a world of opportunity where progress is equitable, accessible and sustainable and where the alleviation of poverty is considered a common aim and global responsibility. UNIDO’s role is that of an informed institution, in tuned with the goals of its partners and capable of making an effective contribution to industrial development and sustainable development.

Therefore, we focus on following three main thematic areas, in which we seek to achieve long-term impact for sustainable industrial development:

- Poverty reduction through productive activities
- Trade capacity-building
- Energy and Environment

UNIDO IN TURKEY

The UNIDO Office in Turkey opened in 1967 and became the UNIDO Centre for Regional Cooperation in Turkey in 2000 after signing of a new agreement between UNIDO and the Government of Turkey. The UNIDO Centre for Regional Cooperation in Turkey is responsible for developing, coordinating and actively supporting the overall cooperation between UNIDO and the Government of Turkey; the academia, the private sector and the civil society of the country for promoting ‘Sustainable Industrial Development’. The Centre is also responsible for the implementation of technical cooperation projects in UNIDO’s main thematic priority areas in Turkey.

UNIDO “Eco-efficiency (Cleaner Production) Project”, supported by MDG-F Spanish Fund has been started in June 2008. The project has been executed together with Technology Development Foundation of Turkey (TTGV). The project objectives are to build capacity in the country on eco-efficiency (Cleaner Production), to implement 6 pilot projects to reduce water consumption in industrial sectors and to support establishing National Eco-efficiency Center in the country. The project deadline is June 2011. The project web sites are: "www.ekoverimlilik.org" and "www.ecoefficiency-tr.org”.

UNIDO has also implemented more than 20 projects on phase-out projects of the CFCs and MeBr which were funded by MultilateralFund for the Implementationof the MontrealProtocol (MLF). In 2010, UNIDO has implemented below listed projects in cooperation with the National Ozone Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry: Preparation of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan – Preparation of ODS Disposal Pilot Project – Institutional Strengthening of NOU (Phase 4)-Preparation of Foam Sector HCFC Phase-out Investment Project - Preparation of RAC Sector HCFC Phase-out Investment Project.

UNIDO Centre for Regional Cooperation in Turkey has also launched two new projects in 2010. “Harnessing Sustainable Linkages for SMEs in Turkey’s Textile Sector” together with UNDP and ILO which is supported by MDG-F Spanish Fund. “Energy Efficiency in Industry in Turkey” project together with UNDP.

In addition, UNIDO organizes International Training for experts coming from mostly Central Asia, Middle East and Africa every year. The trainings organized in 2010 are as follows:

- International Workshop on Clean-room Training (21 June – 4 July 2010) Partners: Ministry of Industry and Trade, UNAM and TIKA
- International Workshop on Food Safety (01 - 05 November 2010) Partners: MOIT, TÜBİTAK- MRC- FI, TIKA
- International Workshops on Cleaner and Sustainable Production in the Cotton Textile and Leather-based Industries (27 September – 08 October 2010) Partners: MOIT, TÜBİTAK-BUTAL, TIKA
The WHO mission, as set out in its Constitution, is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

The Constitution defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The WHO Constitution was ratified on 7 April – World Health Day

WHO WE ARE
WHO is a specialized agency of the United Nation (UN) System directing and coordinating authority for health within the UN system and its responsible for providing leadership on global Health matters.

WHO has the Headquarters in Geneva and six Regional Offices, 147 country offices and around 10,000 staff worldwide. WHO was established in 1948 by 61 Governments to promote health of all people.

Today there are 194 Member States. The World Health Assembly is the supreme decision-making body for WHO, supported in its work by the Executive Board. WHO Regional Committee fulfils a similar role for each Regional office and the Standing Committee of the Regional Committee acts for and represents the Regional Committee and ensures that effect is given to its decisions and policies.

WHO fulfils its objectives in public health through its core functions: shaping the public health agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

WHO operates in an increasingly complex and rapidly changing landscape. WHO responds to these challenges using a six-point agenda. These are: promoting development, fostering health security, strengthening health systems, harnessing research, information and evidence, enhancing partnerships and improving performance.

The WHO Regional Office for Europe (WHO/Europe) is located in Copenhagen, Denmark www.euro.who.int

WHO/Europe supports the 53 Member States (including Turkey) in the WHO European Region also through 29 WHO Country Offices - including the WHO Country Office in Turkey - WHO Centres of Excellence in Barcelona, Venice, Bonn, Athens and WHO Collaborating Centres, in developing and sustaining their national health policies, health systems and public health programmes; working to identify, prevent and overcome potential threats to health; anticipating future challenges; and advocating public health.

A YIELD IS IMPLEMENTED THROUGH traditional and novel means of communication and by providing robust technical tools and guidance, which has led to a number of country and regional initiatives across a number of priority areas.

WHAT DO WE DO IN TURKEY
WHO Country Office in Turkey is a part of the WHO/Europe. The office established its Representative Office in Turkey in 1959 to provide technical support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Turkey also in coordinating country health activities with other health partners http://www.euro.who.int/Turkey.

Currently the WHO Country Office in Turkey has 24 people including national and international professional and administrative staff.

The collaboration of the WHO/Europe with the Ministry of Health in Turkey is based on the Biennial Collaborative Agreements (BCA) signed between parties. Strategic priorities of the BCA are jointly identified in the light of regional and country priorities. These are the basis for WHO technical cooperation.

The Biennial Collaborative Agreement for 2011-12 includes technical assistance provide to the Ministry of Health in the following strategic areas, which are considered as priority areas for collaboration:

PRIORITY 1: Health Policy including Social Determinants of Health (improving capacity for action on the social determinants of health and health inequities)

PRIORITY 2: Health System Strengthening and Public Health (covering areas of governance to strengthen health systems by developing, evaluating and supporting alignment to national and/or sub-national health plans and strategies and by assessing their performance)

PRIORITY 3: Non-Communicable Diseases, Health Promotion and Healthy Lifestyles (aiming adoption of a priority list of evidence-based actions for prevention and control of mental health and NCDs consistent with the European NCD Action Plan and UN NCD political declaration)

PRIORITY 4: Communicable Diseases, Health Security and Environment (ensuring support to national and regional health security through implementation of the IHR by strengthening core public health capacities for disease surveillance and response, as well as preparedness for epidemic-prone diseases such as influenza)

PRIORITY 5: Health Information, Evidence, Research and Innovation (improving effective utilization of health information and analytical products for planning, monitoring and evaluation of health situation and inequalities at country level).

Within the framework of the above BCA strategic priorities, the WHO Country Office in Turkey is implementing projects funded by different donors in close collaboration with national beneficiaries. These projects are providing considerable WHO technical assistance and expertise presence in country in selected critical areas in need of policy changes.

Bloomberg Philanthropies:
- Tobacco Control (2007-2014): the project aim at implementing the measures foreseen by the WHO Frameworks Convention of Tobacco Control signed in Turkey in 2004 and provide support to the Government of Turkey on the endorsement of 2008 tobacco smoke free law;
- Road Safety (2010-2014): implemented contemporaneously in ten countries considered at high risk for traffic injuries and deaths. The project aim at reduce death and disability through road traffic injury prevention action and to develop model programmes in collaboration with five road safety consortium partners. Turkey has focused interventions on seat belt use and excess speed as risk factors.

European Commission:
- Surveillance and Control of Communicable Diseases (2010-2014): the project aim at strengthening the institutional capacity for implementation of International health Regulation (IHR) by Establish an early warning and response system, institutionalize a formal field epidemiology training programme and establish of an external quality assessment development and capacities for microbiology laboratories
- Promoting Services for People with Disabilities/mental health disorders and intellectual disabilities (2010-2014): the project aim at strengthening inter-sectoral coordination among health and social care systems as well as with other key stakeholders by integration of policy and action plans on mental health and disability; development of an integrated pilot model for the country based services and development of workforce through training packages and programmes

WHO COLLABORATING CENTRES LOCATED IN TURKEY
The WHO collaborating centres are institutions which are designated by the WHO Director-General or Regional Directors to carry out international activities in support of the Organization’s programmes.

In 1978, Hacettepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Public Health in Ankara, has been designated as WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in the Service Aspects of Reproductive Health and Family Planning.

In 2010, the International Children Centre (ICC), Bilkent University in Ankara, has been designated as a new WHO Collaborating Centre for Immunization Training and Advocacy Activities. 
In 2012, Hacettepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Public Health in Ankara, has been designated as WHO Collaborating Centre for Health Workforce Development